UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26406
6 September 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 3 SEPTEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government I would like to draw the attention of the members of the Security Council to the unbearable and dangerous situation, now in its second year, that has been a cause of suffering in the Croatian towns of Zadar and Biograd and their outlying areas.

The towns of Zadar and Biograd, with their surrounding areas, sheltering more than a hundred thousand inhabitants and refugees, while being under constant shelling by Serbian irregulars from UNPAs, are deprived of normal water supply. On 9 September 1991 the Serbian irregulars, with the help of the so-called "Yugoslav Army", have cut the water supply lines for the area from the main water supply station on Zrmanja river in Zadar hinterland, and also shut down the water supply system in Kakma in the vicinity of Biograd. Since that time, the population has depended on alternative water supply sources that are not adequate, either in quantity or quality of water. Through enforced rationing, running water is available only for a couple of hours every third day, thus creating a situation that, aside from being extremely unpleasant in summer heat, can also be the cause of serious diseases.

The combined capacity of all alternative water sources that supply Zadar with water has been reduced to 150 litres/second, as compared to the pre-war standard of 1,000 litres/second. Additional water is being brought in by ship tankers from other areas of Croatia, but the effort cannot much improve conditions for inhabitants, refugees and displaced persons.

Severe drought that has hit the Adriatic coast this year further aggravated the situation in the area so that it has reached the proportions of humanitarian disaster.

The Government of Croatia has made a consistent effort to resolve the problem through negotiations within the framework of comprehensive negotiating process under the auspices of UNPROFOR, but with no visible results.

The Croatian Government urges that the problem of water supply of the Zadar and Biograd regions be treated as a serious humanitarian problem, which must be resolved independently of the comprehensive negotiating process. An immediate and determined United Nations action is required because the water resources should not be used as weapons in a political process.

Therefore my Government is addressing the Security Council requesting its action towards full re-establishment of the water supply system for Zadar and Biograd under the existing UNPROFOR mandate, by putting the water supply stations on Zrmanja river and in Kakma under efficient UNPROFOR control.

I would ask for your kind assistance for circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ambassador Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative

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6 September 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 3 SEPTEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continued their violations of Iraqi national airspace for purposes of reconnaissance and provocation during the period 24 to 30 August 1993.

24 August 1993

(a) Northern region: 34 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,500 to 8,500 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Zakho, Dohuk, Ayn Zalah, Amadiyah and Tall Afar.

(b) Southern region: 67 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Basra, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Khidr, Artawi, Busayyah, Jalibah and the area to the south of Diwaniyah.

At 1405 hours on 24 August 1993, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres penetrated Iraqi airspace over the area to the south of Najaf and the area to the south of Diwaniyah and over Samawah, Nasiriyah and Artawi. It left at 1515 hours in the direction of Saudi Arabia.

25 August 1993

(a) Northern region: 18 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,500 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 72 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah, Jalibah and Busayyah.

26 August 1993

(a) Northern region: No hostile aerial activity was reported in the northern region on 26 August 1993.

(b) Southern region: 94 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Basra, Qal'at Salih, Salman, Samawah and Busayyah.

27 August 1993

(a) Northern region: 38 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 8,500 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Zakho, Dohuk, Ayn Zalah, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 68 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Salih, Samawah, Qurnah, Amarah, Shatrah, Busayyah and Ushbayjah.

28 August 1993

(a) Northern region: 38 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: No hostile aerial activity was reported in the southern region on 28 August 1993.

29 August 1993

(a) Northern region: 15 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Aqrah, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 55 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Samawah, Salman, Shatrah, Jalibah and Busayyah.

At 1230 hours on 29 August 1993, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres penetrated Iraqi airspace over Basra, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Sukkar, Amarah, the area to the south of Diwaniyah, Samawah and Artawi. It left at 1459 hours in the direction of Saudi Arabia.

30 August 1993

(a) Northern region: No hostile aerial activity was reported in the northern region on 30 August 1993.

(b) Southern region: 74 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Salman, Artawi, Shatrah and Busayyah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26408
7 September 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 SEPTEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARMENIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement issued on 6 September by the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Armenia.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the statement as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander ARZOUMANIAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement issued on 6 September 1993 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia on the situation in the region

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia expresses its deep concern regarding threatening statements made by neighbouring States and news reports of military movements in the region, which have created an atmosphere of distrust and alarm.

These actions, ostensibly in reaction to the situation on the ground or to domestic public opinion, are occurring at a time when there is a significant decline in military activities as well as improvement in the diplomatic arena.

During the past few days an agreement has been reached between Azerbaijan and Nagorny Karabakh, mediated by the Russian Federation, to extend the cease-fire. Nagorny Karabakh has unilaterally withdrawn its armed forces from the Kubatli region at the request of the President of the Republic of Armenia. Agreement has also been reached to continue the direct dialogue between the two parties to the conflict at the highest level. In addition, at the invitation of the chairmanship and with the agreement of all concerned, the informal consultations of the Minsk Group will resume in Moscow on 9 September.

These developments inspire confidence that the parties to the conflict have finally reached the conclusion that a military solution to the problem is undesirable and impossible and that the end of the conflict may be near.

Under the circumstances, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia would expect all concerned to manifest restraint and caution. It is especially important that neighbouring and other concerned States resist the temptation to use the Nagorny Karabakh conflict for the pursuit of larger aims, thus exacerbating the situation and complicating further the resolution of the conflict. Neutrality in the conflict, concern for regional security and circumspection remain necessary conditions to all mediation efforts.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia appeals to the international community and individual States to support more actively current efforts for peace and to join Armenia in using their influence with the parties to the conflict not to resume military operations and to implement United Nations Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993).

We are also hopeful that the international community will act in time to prevent the internationalization of the conflict.